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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemtor in aera.
—Hor., Sat. I, i. 66.

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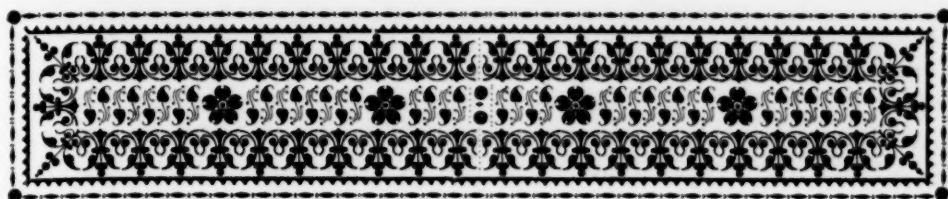
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ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS
FROM THE BENSON COLLECTION.



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Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

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No. 2.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

XII. SICILY, 2.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



ELA owed her origin to the enterprise of a combined expedition, which sailing from the islands of Crete and Rhodes, established in 688 B. C., the earliest Greek settlement on the south coast of Sicily. First called Lindioi, the city soon changed this name for one naturally arising from her situation on the banks of the river Gelas, and known thenceforth as Gela, continued to increase rapidly in power and territory. Indeed she might perhaps have become the first of Sikeliot towns had it not been for a strange fatality which seemed ever to transform her very excess of well-being into a cause of misfortune and decline. Thus abounding prosperity prompted and justified her foundation of Akragas at the beginning of the sixth century; while toward its end Gela's brilliant ruler Hippokrates, first of Sikeliot tyrants to aim at extending his dominion beyond the usual narrow boundaries of a Greek city, pursued this policy of aggression with such success as to acquire by force, or control by diplomacy, the greater part of eastern Sicily; Syracuse being almost alone in her continued independence.

Meanwhile Akragas, the daughter, had speedily surpassed the mother-city, and another severe blow was struck at Gela's prominence after the death of Hippokrates in 491. His successor Gelon (No. 60) who had treacherously

seized the tyranny while guardian of his dead commander's sons, at once proceeded to strengthen and increase his own power, and incidentally that of his city. But although it was in the name of Gela that he restored, when entreated, the exiled Syracusan landowners to their homes; no sooner had he made himself master of Syracuse than amid general surprise and consternation he transferred thither the seat of government as well as one-half of his former fellow citizens.

The successive reigns of Gelon and his brother Hieron (Nos. 61-77) made Syracuse so powerful and magnificent that neglected Gela sank gradually into the position of a mere dependency, from which state not even the returning adherents of Thrasyboulos, when this last of the Geloan dynasty was driven from Syracuse by a popular outbreak, could succeed in raising her. With however enough reserve power to colonize afresh her ruined neighbor Kamarina, Gela continued during the fifth century to enjoy a certain amount of tranquil prosperity, as shown by some copious coin issues. But the crushing destruction at Carthaginian hands in 405 B. C., abruptly terminated all civic life until the general revival under Timoleon, although even then the local coinage was never systematically resumed.

Such briefly is the story of Gela, but what gives the city its touch of highest interest for us of to-day is that here befell the death of Aeschylus. Driven from Athens by professional envies and political dissensions, this great tragedian had been warmly welcomed at the court of Syracusan Hieron, where indeed several of the later masterpieces were first produced. Another sojourn at Athens ended in a second flight, this time under the charge of impiety, and Aeschylus again appeared in Sicily, hoping doubtless for a renewal of tranquil days at his beloved Gela. The well-known story goes that as he was walking on the seashore, an eagle, mistaking the poet's bald head for a smooth rock, dropped thereon a captured tortoise whose shell he wished to crush. Thus in the minds of the superstitious ancients was fulfilled a well-known prophecy that to Aeschylus death should come by a blow from heaven.

GELA.

131. Tetradrachm, wt. 263 grs. Before 466 B. C. (Pl. XII: 1.) Obv. $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\epsilon\Gamma$ Forepart of man-headed bull, swimming to right. Rev. Quadriga to right, horses walking and crowned by flying Nike.

132. Didrachm, wt. 135 grs. Before 466 B. C. (Pl. XII: 2.) Obv. $\Gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\epsilon$ Similar to last. Rev. Horseman, wearing only conical helmet, darting spear to right: border of dots.

This obverse type, so unvaryingly displayed by Gela during her less than a century of coinage, was, we may be sure, symbolic of the rushing river whose name had supplanted that earlier title derived from the mother-island. For a deep veneration towards the less powerful deities characterized Sicilian

Greeks even more than Hellenes, and the river god Gelas was doubtless here worshiped with shrine and frequent sacrifice as a peculiarly benign and sympathetic divinity. Professor Percy Gardner would call our attention to the rough uncouthness of this half-animal, "its coarse features, short stubble-like hair, and the horn and ear of a beast," as compared with the refinement and dignity of the same mythical figure on the earlier coin of Laos, No. 8; where indeed these purer characteristics were so marked as to justify our attribution to the god Dionysos.

The great victories of Hippokrates came too early for immortality on coins, but Gelon's first successes, which were shortly to work such injury to his native city, may perhaps here be commemorated by the victory-crowned quadriga and the horseman in swift career. It is more likely, however, that these types point simply to agonistic triumphs; not indeed in any of the great Hellenic religious festivals, where a Gelan victory is unrecorded, but rather in some of those local games which were so general among the cities of the Greek world.

133. Tetradrachm, wt. 257 grs. B. C. 466-415. (Pl. XII: 3.) Obv. $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\epsilon\Gamma$ Forepart of man-headed bull swimming to right; above, grain of barley. Rev. Quadriga to right, horses walking; above, olive-wreath; in exergue, crane.

134. Tetradrachm, wt. 264 grs. B. C. 415-405. (Pl. XII: 4.) Obv. $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\epsilon\Gamma$ Similar to last. Rev. $\Gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\iota\omega\eta\eta$ Quadriga to left, horses galloping; above, eagle flying to left; in exergue, ear of barley.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

Sicilian coins at the end of the fifth century epitomize in miniature the power, luxury and refinement of their respective cities, and Gelan issues form no exception to this rule. These two examples, the latter at least struck probably within a decade of the Carthaginian overwhelming, show the wonderful advance made by coin art in both technique and composition.

The head on the former coin is a majestic, dignified conception; while the vigor and dash of the second quadriga show a similar mastery of his subject by the engraver. Here the bird of Zeus performs the office of our usual Nike in signifying a victory, — one well-deserved it would seem to him who twenty-three centuries later is carried along by the tumultuous rush of the spirited horses, — while on the earlier more conventional example we find a wreath of olive with the same symbolic meaning. The grain and ear of barley must recall the renowned fertility of that rich and well-watered plain between the protecting mountains and the sea, that "wheat-producing Gela" immortalized in Aeschylus' brief epitaph.

HIMERA, the first Greek settlement on the north coast, appears in 648 B. C., as an offshoot of Zankle, that still older town which from the century

before had guarded for Sicily the narrow waters of her dividing strait. Presenting merely the usual political vicissitudes of a Greek city in alternate democracy and tyranny, her history demands our attention only at two decisive epochs — the years 480 and 409 — one so glorious, the other so humiliating to Sikeliot arms.

To attempt to predict the changed course of history, had such or such a decisive event resulted otherwise than it did, if sometimes a tempting, is always a futile task. But we cannot forbear trying to picture to ourselves how different would be our present world if, on that fateful summer's day in 480 B. C., the Carthaginians had been victorious at Himera, and the ponderous galleys of Xerxes had overwhelmed the light Athenian triremes at Salamis.

With Greece a Persian satrapy, with all her freedom, energy and enterprise crushed beneath an Oriental despotism, the "Golden Age" of the fifth century, the struggles and achievements of the fourth, could never have been; nor could Greece have produced those noble ideals of civil government and private life, those grand masterpieces of architecture, art and literature, which have had so potent an influence on all subsequent ages. Alexander would not have become the Great, nor would his richest bequest to mankind, that extension of the Greek tongue and civilization throughout the sluggish Asiatic world, have been, even remotely, a possibility.

With Sicily a province of Carthage, and thus always, for her Punic armies, a strong base of supply and attack against Rome in their almost equal struggle for universal rule, the Latin republic must surely have been crushed by her great African rival, and Italy, Spain and Gaul would have cowered beneath the rod of shophets from the city of Dido.

Nor can we refrain from a glance at the possible effect of such altered conditions upon religious beliefs. The noble truths of Christianity would not have found ready for their expression and diffusion the subtle, refined, scholarly, dignified Greek tongue, received throughout the known world as the language both of culture, and of commercial life. While in the extinction of that vast Roman empire which welded together the whole civilized world with its strong, uniform government, its equitable scheme of laws, and its systematic connection of cities and provinces by safe, accepted routes of travel, the spread of the Gospel must have been slow and uncertain.

The overwhelming defeat in 480 had made Himera an object of peculiar hatred to the Carthaginians, and after the destruction of Selinous by the next Punic expedition, that of 409, the hosts of Hannibal advanced across the island and laid siege to the city which had witnessed that ancient humiliation. Their opportunity had indeed at last come, and long-repressed schemes of vengeance were wrought out with a merciless, cold-blooded perfection of cruelty, possible only for barbaric conquerors. The town was captured after

a fierce struggle, all her men were offered up, with cruel torture and mutilation, as an atoning sacrifice to the shades of the general's defeated grandsire, old Hamilkar; the women and children were sold into slavery, and her walls, temples, palaces and dwellings were so utterly swept away that Himera ceased to exist.

HIMERA.

135. Drachm, wt. 89 grs. Before 482 B. C. (Pl. XII: 5.) Obv. Cock advancing to right: border of large dots. Rev. Shallow incuse square of mill-sail pattern.

136. Drachm, wt. 88.5 grs. Before 482 B. C. (Pl. XII: 6.) Rev. Hen standing to right in incuse square.

137. Didrachm, wt. 130 grs. B. C. 482-472. (Pl. XII: 7.) Obv. HIMEPA Cock standing to left. Rev. Crab.

Although probably of Sikan origin, the name Himera in the minds of those light-hearted Greeks speedily became associated with the word 'Hμέρα, of similar sound in their own tongue; and it was most appropriate that the "city of the day" should assume for its coin type the familiar bird whose joyous chant proclaims so loudly and persistently the approach of dawn. Gabrici, however, the authority on these issues, in his exhaustive *Numismatica dell' Antica Imera*, gives the preference to the following interpretation, which would connect the cock with a local worship of Herakles.

We have already (No. 100) touched the legend of that tenth Herakleian labor which consisted in driving to King Eurystheus at Mykenai the fire-breathing oxen of Geryones from their home beneath the setting sun. In the course of this arduous expedition the hero had arrived in lower Italy, when one of his vicious charges escaping and swimming the strait, proceeded to take its way along the north Sicilian coast.

The indefatigable Herakles pursued, and at last finding the unruly animal concealed in the herd of a certain giant king, Eryx by name, promptly challenged him to a wrestling match. Eryx was slain, and as the demi-god reposed wearily after this victory he found grateful refreshment in some hot baths which the nymphs of the place, at Athene's command, most opportunely sent bubbling forth. Thus these same healing springs, which for twenty-five centuries have given celebrity to Himera and its successors, ancient Thermai and modern Termini, were by the first inhabitants reverently dedicated to Herakles as the peculiar divinity of the spot.

This cock then would symbolize the worship of Herakles the Cleanser, and can have no reference to Asklepios the god of healing, although it is as his emblem that the bird usually appears, and that its presence here has been by some writers explained. Gardner illustrates our figure in proof of "the thesis that Greek art learned to represent animals with spirit and with truth long before it could fairly deal with the human frame." And surely the rude vigor here displayed could hardly be surpassed.

The first reverse shows us what may be called the second step in the development of coinage. As will appear most clearly in certain civic issues of Asia and Hellas, the earliest reverses were rude squares or "punch marks," of which the only example yet examined is shown in No. 14, Elea. A slight improvement in treatment gives us the present mill-sail pattern, while the next step was figured in No. 60, Syracuse, where a central head relieves the severity of the design. The final change of course presents a fully developed type on the reverse side as well as on the obverse.

Gabrici deduces from the simple form of incuse here used, found elsewhere in Sicily only at Selinous, that a Himeraian coin-issue of this character was among the first in the island, and should be dated towards the end of the sixth century. The hen which supplanted the earlier geometric pattern, while showing artistic progress, seems to have no significance beyond a certain appropriateness as the consort of the haughty obverse type.

Theron of Akragas having, about 482, expelled the tyrant Terillos from Himera and taken possession of the city, by this extension of the Akragantine territory from sea to sea opposed a constant barrier to the further advance of the Carthaginians, and the great Hellenic victory two years later established still more firmly his broad dominion. This subjection of Himera to Akragas for ten years — until Theron's death in 472 — is commemorated on our third reverse (No. 137), by an association of the recognized Akragantine type with the badge of Himera. In this connection it is interesting to observe the change in weight standards, for the heavy drachm of Aiginetic weight is now supplanted in Theron's issue by an Attic didrachm, — the Attic drachm representing 67.5 grains. This system, having been from the first adopted in Akragas and the other Sikeliot settlements of Doric origin, shortly after became general throughout Sicily.

But the house of Theron was not destined to retain the supreme power, for Thrasydaïos' display of more than the usual folly and vicious oppression characteristic of a tyrant's son, soon gave both Himera and Akragas their wished-for freedom, which was preserved until the Carthaginian destruction of these cities.

138. Tetradrachm, wt. 265 grs. B. C. 472-415. (Pl. XII: 8.) Obv. Nymph Himera standing to left, sacrificing at altar; behind, small Seilenos to right washing in stream of water which flows from lion's head fountain; above, wheel of four spokes. Rev. IMEPAION (in exergue). Quadriga to left, horses walking; charioteer crowned by flying Nike: border of dots.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

139. Tetradrachm, wt. 266 grs. B. C. 415-409. (Pl. XII: 9.) Obv. Similar to last, but freer, more finished style, and above, grain of barley. Rev. IMEPAION (in exergue). Similar to last, but to right.

We have here another and fuller reference to the celebrated baths of Himera; a comprehensive summary in fact, of their ancient legendary origin, and of their salubrious qualities. The local nymph is reverently and gratefully sacrificing to the demi-god Herakles, while a small Seilenos bathes with a ludicrous contentment in the healing stream. Gabrici recalls to us that the Greeks had two ways of considering and representing rivers; one by personifying them, the other by imagining a likeness to certain fierce and ungovernable animals. So here the bronze lion's head from which the waters issue, represents the spring or source; a form of symbolism — varied at times by the head of a bull or wild boar — frequent on ancient bas-reliefs and coins, as for example, on No. 23 of Plate IV, Terina.

Seilenos in his early form was a sylvan deity presiding over streams and springs, so that he may here be considered in this character, before his lapse into that chronic state of drunken dissipation, which sad to say is commonly associated with his venerable appearance.

Turning to the first reverse we find again the victorious quadriga, and investigation shows us that the Himeraians were fully justified in assuming this type. For in 472 B. C., at the very beginning of a long and prosperous career of self-government there was sung in their temple of Tyche, before an enthusiastic and exultant concourse, the twelfth Olympic ode of Pindar, composed in honor of the hero whose athletic prowess had just conferred undying glory upon "potent Himera," his adopted city. "But now, O Ergoteles, having won the wreath in Olympia and twice having carried it off from Pytho, and twice on the Isthmus, thou dost exalt the nymph's warm baths." To this list of the athlete's triumphs Pausanias adds two later victories, won at Nemea. Such a glorious record, immortalized, as was the custom, by a statue placed among the victors at Olympia, surely deserved as well local recognition on this new coinage of the city which shared his renown; and the triumphant quadriga was the conventional method of representing not merely a chariot victory, but any success in the religious games. An early date is shown by the rigid uncouthness of these figures, both obverse and reverse, which are, however, especially those of the former, fine examples of the opening years of the transitional period.

Comparing with this our final example we recognize at once the wide artistic chasm which separates the two styles. Although the older coin is by a far more skillful artist, its almost archaic stiffness affords a strong contrast to the grace and mastery shown in the figure and pose of the later nymph and the modelling of the horses. The exaggerated folds of the Ionic dress, with its long-sleeved chiton and heavy himation, are now exchanged for a lightly draped robe which follows and defines the lines of the swaying figure.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF CENTENARIANS.

BY F. PARKES WEBER, M.D., F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 8.]

MEDALS OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

4. *Obverse.* Hebrew inscription signifying: "My servant Moses is faithful in all mine house." [*Numbers* xii : 7.] Clothed bust of Sir Moses to left.

Reverse. Inscription in seven lines:—A MOSE MONTEFIORE SINEESI PERFETTA DEL GUIDAISMO NEL SVO CENTENARIO VIII KESVAN 5645 (*i. e.* the 8th day of the month Kesvan, Heshvan, or Cheshvan, *anno mundi* 5645).

Diameter: 1.7 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection).

This medal, which is not signed by the medallist, was struck at Turin, according to Dr. Brettauer, or at Corfu, according to the *Catalogue of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition* in London, 1887.

5. *Obverse.* In the centre, clothed bust of Sir Moses Montefiore to left, wearing cap. Hebrew inscription signifying: "Moses Montefiore. VIII [day of the month Heshvan] 5645 [*anno mundi*]."

Reverse. In the centre an ornamental device of the Hebrew letters of the word Jerusalem. Hebrew inscription signifying: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. [*Psalms* cxxxvii : 5] Chesvan [*i. e.* the month, as on the medal, No. 3] 5645 [*anno mundi*]."

Diameter: 1.4 inches, in form of a star of six points.

A silver specimen is in the collection of Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste, to whom I am indebted for the description.

Apparently another medal was designed with the same reverse as No. 1, but with a different obverse.

6. *Obverse.* Sir Moses Montefiore and Monsieur Adelphe Crémieux presenting their credentials and petition to Mehemet Ali, in 1840. In the exergue is the legend MOS. MONTEFIORE U(nd) AD. CREMIEUX IN DAMASCUS, with the date (1840) and the corresponding Hebrew date (5600) in Hebrew characters.

I only know of this design through the illustration kindly furnished by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin. Montefiore and Crémieux did not visit Damascus in 1840, but petitioned Mehemet Ali at Alexandria and from him obtained the release of the Jews in Damascus, who had been falsely accused of murdering a Capuchin friar (the old story of "ritual murder"). Possibly owing to the inaccuracy of the device a proof medal only was struck, or perhaps the design was never actually carried out at all.

MICHEL EUGENE CHEVREUL, the celebrated French chemist, was born at Angers, 31st August, 1786, and died at Paris, 9th April, 1889. He was Professor of Applied Chemistry at Paris, *Membre de l'Académie des Sciences*, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. As late as 1885 he published a scientific memoir, and in the next year his hundredth birthday was publicly

celebrated at Paris. The following medal by the well-known French medallist, O. Roty, was struck for the occasion; on it Prof. Chevreul is styled "doyen des étudiants," in graceful allusion to his scientific work of the preceding year.

1. *Obverse.* MICHEL EVGENE CHEVREUL MEMBRE DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. Clothed bust to right. Signed "O. Roty."

Reverse. LA JEUNESSE FRANÇAISE AV DOYEN DES ETUDIANTS (and in inner circle) 31 AOVT 1786. 31 AOVT 1886. Prof. Chevreul is seated in an arm-chair to left, holding pen in hand and with writing paper on his knee; below are books and a manuscript; before him a young female figure in classical drapery, with book under arm, stands to right, offering him a wreath; behind is a table with chemical instruments on it. Signed, in the right of the exergue, "O Roty."

Diameter: 2.75 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection). In the South Kensington Museum is exhibited a larger cast medal (*diam.*, 3.9 inches) similar to the struck medal except in the artist's signature. In the cast medal this appears on the reverse only, and in the left, instead of the right, of the exergue.

Of the previous year I have a large bronze portrait medallion by D. Ringel d'Illzach, an Alsatian sculptor and medallist, living at Paris.

2. *Obverse.* Head of Chevreul to left with clothed neck. On a raised band below, MICHEL · EVGENE · CHEVREUL. Below this is the date of his birth, ANGERS · XXXI · AOVT · MDCCCLXXXVI. On the upper part of the medallion are the titles of some of his works:—CONTRASTES · SIMULTANES · DES · COULEURS ·, CERCLES CHROMATIQUES · &c. Signed in front of the neck, RINGEL D'ILLZACH MDCCCLXXXV.

No reverse. *Diameter:* 7 inches; cast; Æ (in the writer's collection).

This medallion forms one of a series of portrait medallions, by the same artist, of well-known modern Frenchmen. They were published by J. Rouam at the "Librairie de l'Art," Paris.

The following two medals represent Professor Chevreul at earlier periods of his life.

3. *Obverse.* M · E · CHEVREUL MEMBRE DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. His head to left. Signed, ALPHEE DUBOIS.

Reverse. Inscription in seven lines:—OFFERT LE 31 AOVT 1872 A L'ILLUSTRE DOYEN DES CHIMISTES PAR SES CONFRERES PAR SES AMIS ET PAR SES ADMIRATEURS.

Diameter: 2.0 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection). By the medallist Alphée Dubois, of Paris.

Of very much earlier date is the following large portrait medallion by the famous French sculptor David d'Angers.

4. *Obverse.* Chevreul's head to left, with his name and the artist's signature, "David 1834."

No reverse. *Diameter:* 6.5 inches; cast; Æ (in the writer's collection).

LOUIS VICTOR BAILLOT, the last French survivor of the battle of Waterloo. He was born at Percey, in the Department of Yonne, on 9th April, 1793. As a young man he is said to have appeared almost too delicate for a soldier's life, but owing to the need for more soldiers, he was enrolled for military service,

at eighteen years of age, 25th November, 1812 (105th regiment of the line). After Waterloo, he was kept for a short time prisoner at Plymouth, and when he came back received his discharge on account of (supposed) phthisis of the second degree (discharge signed at Auxerre, 5th November, 1816). He died on 3d February, 1898, at Carisey, a small town not far from his birthplace, and likewise in the Department of Yonne. Like other veterans, he obtained the St. Helena medal when it was issued by Napoleon III (in 1858), and on 29th February, 1896, when nearly 103 years of age, was decorated by the President of the French Republic with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The following medal is by M. Paul Béville, a pupil of the sculptor Chapu.

Obverse. VICTOR . BAILLOT . NE . A . PERCEY . YONNE . LE . 9 . AVRIL . 1793. Profile head with clothed neck, to right. Behind the neck is represented the St. Helena medal. Signed on the truncation, PAUL BEVILLE.

Reverse. Engraved inscription:— "VICTOR BAILLOT dernier survivant de Waterloo, décoré de la Légion d'Honneur le 29 Fevrier 1896. — PARIS 5 OCTOBRE 1896, PAUL BEVILLE."

Diameter: 3.05 inches; cast: Æ (in the writer's collection).

A NEW ROSA AMERICANA TWO-PENCE.

Editors of the Journal:—

SINCE the distribution of the collection of Mr. Parmelee's Rosa Americanas, I am not aware that any other has been formed, in this country, so nearly exhaustive or complete. Mr. Parmelee was the owner of many choice examples, gathered at the dispersion of several noted cabinets, prominent among which I recall those of Seavey, Brevoort, Bushnell and Crosby. These collections were the accumulations of numismatic students well known as careful observers. Gleaning from these the most desirable specimens, and with his personal additions from various sources, during many years, a large assortment was gathered in a single cabinet, which it is not reasonable to expect will ever again be equalled in this country.

Mr. Crosby was familiar with most of the choicer examples before they came into the possession of Mr. Parmelee, and was himself the owner of many of the rare and desirable specimens, among which may be noted the full-blown, stemmed Rosa Two-pence of 1733, originally brought to this country with the Clay collection. Fortunately for numismatists of the present day and for future collectors, Mr. Crosby recorded the result of his observations in his "Early Coins"; otherwise we should be groping in the dark, if we desired to study this series at this later period.

The English authorities to which my attention has been directed proving unsatisfactory, I trust it may be of interest to collectors of this series to learn of a specimen of a Rosa Two-pence of 1723, in my cabinet, which is not mentioned by Mr. Crosby, nor was it found in Mr. Parmelee's collection. As far as I have been able to ascertain, it has never before been described or illustrated. I cannot give any history of the previous ownership of this coin; it came into my own possession from the executor of the estate of its former owner, with no accompanying notes,— simply figures, which

ROSA AMERICANA SERIES.
From originals in Dr. Hall's Cabinet.



Obv.



Rev.

AN UNDESCRIBED TWO-PENCE,
1723.



Obv.



Rev.

THE PENNY OF 1724.
CROSBY 2.

MEDALS OF CENTENARIANS.



Obv.



Rev.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
No. 6.



probably represented the cost price, and its selling price or the value at which it was held by its owner, in any event exceedingly high. I have searched the older coin catalogues, to which I have had access, without finding any record. Certainly the piece has not been described in any of the catalogues of the prominent sales of well-known cabinets, where, had it been found, its distinguishing characteristics could hardly have escaped the watchful eyes of their compilers. It might be easier, however, to call the specimen unique, than to prove it so, for many Colonials, supposed to be unique at the time of the issue of Mr. Crosby's work, have since been found in duplicate. The publication of that volume doubtless directed attention to the variety of pieces then deemed "unique," and proved an incentive to the search for and recognition of other specimens which were thus brought to light.

The description is as follows: *Obverse*, Laureated head of George I, in profile and facing observer's right; the wreath without berries. The same head used for other dies of the 1723 Two-pennies. Legend: GEORGIUS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · (Crosby, No. 3, period after REX.) *Differs from all other Two-penny dies I have observed in the size of the letters, which are smaller than those found in the other Two-penny pieces.* The reduced size of the letters makes the somewhat wide separation of the points of the colons more noticeable than would otherwise be the case — the upper period being in line or minutely above the tops of the others. The letters produced by the punch used for impressing the dies are of the same dimension as those found upon the Rosa Pennies and Wood tokens, but are not identical.

Reverse, A double heraldic rose, crowned.

Legend, ROSA + AME RICANA : 1723 · UTILE · DULCI · (the last two words within a label). The cross upon the crown divides E and R of AMERICANA in the same manner as shown upon the 1724 Pennies. Letters small.

This reverse presents the following marked characteristics not mentioned in Mr. Crosby's work as found on any he describes: — The cross upon the crown divides the word AMERICANA as shown upon the 1724 Pennies, upon all of which that I have noticed the 4 is cut over a 3. This might indicate that the Rosa Two-penny under description might have been cut contemporaneously with the 1724 Penny, in the year 1723. The letters of the legend are smaller than those found upon the other Two-penny Rosas, corresponding to those found upon the obverse. The character between ROSA and AMERICANA, which are widely spaced, is a cross composed of five points and is not shown upon any other Rosa of any denomination, thus forming a distinguishing feature of the legend. (See plate.)

The obverse presents no marked peculiarities, except in the size of the letters, as noted above, and which, as they are identical with those found on the reverse, can be readily compared with our illustration. We also give one of a Penny of 1724 (Crosby No. 2), to enable the reader more readily to comprehend the remarks in this communication concerning the Penny.

The following comments upon the above mentioned Rosa Penny 1724, will serve to illustrate hasty judgment, or the following in the footsteps of their predecessors without investigation, by cataloguers of the past.

A few years ago Mr. Crosby called my attention to the fact that the 1724 Rosa Penny, here illustrated, as well as a crowned Rosa Farthing 1723, in my collection, were catalogued as struck upon a *silver* planchet, whereas the planchet contained *no* silver, but was composed of the alloy known as *German* silver. The 1724 Rosa Penny

referred to, can be traced with certainty through the following sales, *always* described in silver, viz.:—Mickley (Woodward, cataloguer); Bushnell (Chapman Bros., cataloguers); Parmelee (Smith & Proskey, cataloguers); and thence to its present ownership. That Wood did strike upon the "Simon-pure" article is evidenced by a Wood Farthing upon a pure silver planchet in the cabinet of the writer.

THOMAS HALL.

Boston, Oct. 16, 1903.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 17.]

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.* (Continued.)

Dr. Samuel Quicchelberg (1529–1568), of Antwerp. Physician to Duke Albert V, of Bavaria.

1963. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: SAM: QVICCHELBERGVVS · BELGA · ÆTA · SVÆ · | XXXIII (reversed) 1562.

Reverse. Within a wreath of laurel leaves: SYMB. INTACTA VIRTVS | FLORVIT | INGOLSTADII | MEDICVS | BAVARIÆ DVCIS

Silver, lead, bronzed. 22. 38mm. Moehsen, I, p. 65, fig.; *Ibid.*, Bildnisse, p. 109; Beierlein, I, p. 26, pl. 2, fig. 12; Rudolphi, p. 129, No. 535; Durand, p. 165; Kluyskens, II, p. 334; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 12, No. III, *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 233; Duisburg, p. 103, No. CCLXXVII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 30, No. 372; De Witte, *Revue Suisse de num.*, 1893, p. 81, fig. In the Brettauer collection.

1964. *Obverse.* As preceding, but dress somewhat different. Upon shoulder: 1503 (doubtless intended for 1563). The lettering smaller and neater.

Reverse. Blank.

Tin, lead. 22. 38mm. Rudolphi, p. 129, note; Duisburg, p. 103, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 30, No. 373.

1965. As preceding, but without date.

Bronze. 20. 34mm. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Henri Joseph Rega (1690–1754), of Louvain.

1966. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. HENRI JOSEPH | REGA, | NE A LOUVAIN | LE XXVI AVRIL MDCXC. | Y MOURUT | LE XXII JUILLET | MDCCLIV. (Engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 354, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 14, No. VIII.

His bust and name also appear upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine. In 1741, Rega was presented with a gold medal, surmounted by jewelled crown and palm leaves, from the then regent of the Netherlands, sister of the Emperor Karl VI. This is now in the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. Though I do not number it, it is as follows:

Obverse. Bust, to right. Beneath: K(rafft) Inscription: MARIA ELISABETHA ARCHID. AVS. ET GVBERNATRIX BELGY *

Reverse. Crowned cartouche, overlying palms. Legend: PIETATE ET CHARITATE.

Van Even, *Revue belge de num.*, XIII, 1886, p. 310, pl. XI; *Bulletin de num. et arch.*, I, p. 96. An engraving, from Mr. A. De Witte, of Brussels, is in the Boston collection.

Rénard. See under Medical Societies.

1967. Charles François Roels (), of Lokeren. Member of the Hospices Civils.

Bronze. 35. 55mm. By Ch. Baetes.

Charles Latour Rogier (1800-1885), of Liege. Hygienist.

1968. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon shoulder, incused: JOUVENEL Inscription: CHARLES ROGIER — MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR Exergue: 1851

Reverse. In eighteen lines: CREATION | - - - - | HYGIENE PUBLIQUE. | —

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 384; Guioth, *Rév. belge*, II, No. 74. In the Boston collection. See also under Medical Societies.

There are other medals of Rogier, unconnected with Hygiene. Guioth, pp. 34, 53, 61, pl. 28, 51, 56, 57.

Rumpf. See under Sweden.

André Dominique Sassenius (1672-1756), of Antwerp. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Martin Schoenfeld (1796-), of Brussels. See Cunier, No. 1923.

Baron Dr. Louis Joseph Seutin (1793-1862), of Brussels.

1969. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: LEOPOLD WIENER | F. Inscription: LOUIS JOSEPH SEUTIN — NE A NIVELLES LE 18 OCT. 1793

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by ribbon. At their junction above, a patera and drinking serpent. Below: A L'AUTEUR | DE LA METHODE | AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE, | LA MEDECINE | ET L'HUMANITE | 1852

Silver, bronze. 39. 62mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 446, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 24, No. XXI, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 249; Duisburg, p. 185, DI, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 635; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., 1899, p. 103, No. 61; Guioth, II, No. 91. In the Boston collection.

1970. As preceding, save that F is omitted on obverse.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 24, No. XXI, 2. In the Government and Boston collections.

1971. *Obverse*. As the last.

Reverse. Inscription as in field of preceding, with the date in brackets. In field, within branches of oak and laurel intertwined and crossed: PROPAGEE PAR LUI | A | PARIS, LONDRES, | DUBLIN, EDINBOURG, | BERLIN, VIENNE, MOSCOU, | ST. PETERSBOURG, | TIFLIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, | NAPLES, ROME, | TURIN, LYON.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 10, No. DI, 2. In the Government and Boston collections.

1972. As preceding, but the second o in MOSCOU partly altered into A.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. In the Brettauer collection.

1973. As preceding, but MOSCAU upon reverse.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. In the Government collection.

Ernest Solvay (), of Brussels. Founder of the Physiological Department of the University.

1974. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon arm: FERNAND DUBOIS (incused.) Inscription: LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES RECONNAISSANTE A ERNEST SOLVAY

Reverse. Science, semi-nude, to right, seated, instructs a nude youth sitting at her side and writing. Behind, emblematic apparatus. Legend: OMNIA — IN MENSURA At right: FERNAND DUBOIS Exergue: FONDATION DES INSTITVTS | VNIVERSITAIRES | 4 JVILLET 1892 (incused.)

Gold, silver, bronze. 41. 65mm. De Witte, *Méd. historiques*, p. 19, pl. V, No. 7. In the Boston collection.

1975. *Obverse*. Within crossed laurel and palm branches, St. Michael and the demon. At junction, a label. Below it: FERNAND DUBOIS (incused.)

Reverse. As that of preceding.

Upon the establishment of the biological laboratory at the Institute Solvay. In the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

1976. *Obverse.* Two busts, to left. Upon shoulder of the outer one: P. DUBOIS SC. Inscription: A ERNEST ET ALFRED — SOLVAY

Reverse. At right, a palm leaf, with ribbon attached. AUX | FONDATEURS | DE L'INDUSTRIE | DE LA SOUDE A L'AMMONIAQUE | CREATEURS DU PROCEDE | SOLVAY | LE PERSONNEL DE LA SOCIETE | SOLVAY ET C^{IE} | ET DES USINES | ASSOCIEES | 1863-1868

Silver, bronze. 37. 60mm. De Witte, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 203, pl. LXXIX, No. 98. See also under Medical Colleges.

Dr. Adrien van der Spiegel (1578-1625), of Brussels and Padua.

1977. *Obverse.* Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. ADRIEN VAN DER SPIEGEL, NE A BRUXELLES EN MDLXXVIII, MORT A PADOUE LE VII AVRIL MDCXXV (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 465; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 12, No. V; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 235.

His bust and name also appear upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Jean Servais Stas (1813-1891), of Louvain.

1978. *Obverse.* The hotel-de-ville. Inscription: VILLE DE-LOUVAIN

Reverse. A M^R | J. S. STAS | HONORE DE LA | MEDAILLE DAVY | A LONDRES | 1885

Gold (unique). *Obverse* by J. Wiener; *reverse* by Ch. Wurden. De Witte, *Méd. hist.*, p. 181, pl. LXXIII, fig. 89.

1979. *Obverse.* Within circular field: JAN. SERV. STAS | MONETÆ. BRUXELLENSI | PRÆFECTO | DIE. VII. ANTE. KAL. IVLII | MDCCCLXVIII | VLTRAIECTINAM. VISITANTI | III. VIRI. A. A. A. F. F. | HOC DECVS | DECREVERVNT Inscription: OB. HVMANITATEM. LIBERALITATEM. SVIQVE. STVDIVM Exergue, a caduceus.

Reverse. Within chased circle: QVÆ. NOVIT | DOCVIT | SVPERIORA | PETIT Inscription: SERVATI. STAS. ET. VSQVE. MEMORIA. STABIS Exergue, a rosette between two leaves.

Bronze. 35. 55mm. By D. van der Kellen. *Tijdschrift, etc.*, 1895, p. 41 and 1900, p. 351, No. 109. In the Boston collection.

1980. *Obverse.* Head, to left, in high relief. Beneath: A. MICHAUX. D'APRES L. W(iener). No inscription.

Reverse. Within beaded circle: A | JEAN-SERVAIS STAS | NE A LOUVAIN LE 21 AOUT 1813, | ELU MEMBRE | DE LA CLASSE DES SCIENCES | EN 1841. | — | SOUVENIR JUBILAIRE | (5 MAI 1891). Inscription: ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES, DES LETTRES ET DES BEAUX-ARTS DE BELGIQUE. | *

Gold, silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Edge of obverse beaded. De Witte, *loc. cit.*, II, p. 12, pl. III, fig. 3; Cat. of medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 90; *Ibid.*, 1897, No. 99; Alvin, *Revue belge de num.*, Jan., 1893, p. 95, No. 215. In the Boston and Brettauer collections.

Stoffels. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Sue. See under France.

Thiry. See Cholera, Monceau.

Dr. François Egide Verbeeck (1779-1848), of Ghent.

1981. *Obverse.* Bust, facing. No inscription.

Reverse. FRANÇOIS EGIDE VERBEECK, NE A MALINES EN MDCCCLXXIX MOURUT A GAND LE XIV NOV^R MDCCCXLVIII (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 564; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 21, No. XVII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 246.

Verbert. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Philippe Verheyen (1648-1710), of Louvain.

1982. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. PHILIPPE | VERHEYEN, | NE A | WERBROECK, | DANS LE PAYS DE WAES | EN MDCXLVIII, | MOURUT A LOUVAIN | LE XXVIII JANVIER | MDCCX (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 567; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 13, No. VI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 236.

His bust and name are also upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Jean Baptiste Vervier (1750-1817), of Ghent.

1983. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. JEAN BAPTISTE VERVIER NE A GAND LE VIII MARS MDCCCL Y MOURUT LE XV^{ME} MDCCCXVII (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 571; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 17, No. XII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 242.

Dr. André Vésale (1514-1564), of Brussels and Paris. Physician to Carl VI, and Philip II.

1984. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath, to right: MERLEN F. Inscription: ANDREAS VESALIUS ANATOMICUS

Reverse. Within oak branches, not tied by ribbon; SOCIETE | DE | MEDECINE | DE BRUXELLES | — | MESSIDOR | AN XII (1804.)

Silver, bronze. 18. 28mm. Edges and rim milled. Very rare. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 7; *Ibid.*, *Revue belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 389; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. II, 1; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 2, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 2; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 611; Trésor de numismatique, Empire Français, XVI, p. 3, pl. 1, No. 12; Coster, *Jetons historiques*, p. 224, No. 969; Vanden Broeck, *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1900, p. 408, fig., and reprint. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

1985. *Obverse*. As preceding, save bust facing, partially to left, and engraver's name beneath in centre.

Reverse. The oak branches tied by ribbon, and a dot after BRUXELLES

Silver, lead. 18. 28mm. Edges and rim milled. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 8; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 2, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 1; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 10; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 612; Trésor de num., Emp. Fr., XVI, p. 3, pl. 1, No. 10; Coster, *loc. cit.*, p. 224, No. 970; Vanden Broeck, *loc. cit.*, p. 430, fig. In the Government and Boston collections.

1986. *Obverse*. Under trees, Vesalius dissecting a cadaver. Legend: SEXCENTOS EXSECVIT VT NATVRAM SCRVTARETVR Exergue: T M(ercandetti) I

Reverse. The Hospital of Santo Spirito at Rome. Upon base: T MERCANDETTI — FECIT ROMA Inscription: NOSOCOMIVM Exergue, a crowned armorial shield over crossed laurel branches. At sides of the crown: PRAEMIA — STUDIOR(UM).

Silver, bronze, lead. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 9; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. I, 3; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 2, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 3; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 11. Struck by Pius VII, as a prize for students at the hospital. In the Government, Boston, Brettauer, S. P. Avery, and University of Pa. collections.

1987. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: W. BINFIELD F. Inscription: ANDREAS — VESALIUS

Reverse. NATUS | BRUXELLIS | IN BELGICA | AN. M. D. XIV · | OBIT | AN. M. D. LXIV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRIVM | — | M.DCCC.XX. | DURAND EDIDIT

Bronze, brass. 26. 40mm. Rudolphi, p. 163, No. 674; Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 12; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 6; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 4; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 603. In the Boston and J. H. Hunt collections.

1988. As preceding, but beneath bust: LEFEVRE

Bronze. 26. 40mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 5; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 604. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

1989. As preceding, but beneath bust: LE BOULONNOIS F.

Bronze. 27. 43mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 7; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 6; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 605. In the Boston collection.

1990. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: SIMON F. Inscription as in the three preceding.

Reverse. NATUS | BRUXELLIS | IN BELGICA | AN. M. D. XIV. | OBIT | AN. M. D. LXIV. | *

Bronze, silvered, tin. 28. 45mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 1, 4; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 4; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 606; Piot, Cat. des coins, etc., p. 250, No. 964; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 104, No. 71. In the Government and Boston collections.

1991. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: JOUVENEL Inscription: ANDRE VESALE NE — EN 1514 MORT EN 1564

Reverse. Above, a shelf with books, the middle one reading thus: DE COR-PORIS | HUM. FA-BRICA | LIB. VII. BASIL. | 1543. Below: VESALE QUE BRUXELLES A VU NAITRE | FUT LE PERE DE L'ANATOMIE. | 1537, APRES AVOIR ETUDIE ET AVOIR | OBTENU LES PLUS BEAUX SUCCES A | MONTPELLIER, A PARIS, A LOUVAIN, A | PADOUE ET A VENISE, FUT CHARGE DE | PROFESSER L'ANATOMIE ET LA CHIRURGIE | A L'UNIVERSITE DE PADOUE, ET CE FUT L'A | QU'IL COMPOSA SON MAGNIFIQUE | OUVRAGE, SUR L'ANATOMIE DU CORPS | HUMAIN, PLUS TARD AYANT QUITTE | LA COUR DE MADRID QUI LUI | ETAIT DEVENUE INSUPPORTABLE, | IL ALLA MOURIR A ZANTE | OU LES VENTS CONTRAIRES | L'AVAIENT JETE.

Bronze. 30. 47mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 4, fig.: *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 1, 8; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 8; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 231, 6; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 607; Piot, *loc. cit.*, p. 361, No. 1245. In the Government and Boston collections.

1992. *Obverse*. As preceding, save break in inscription is after EN, instead of before it.

Reverse. IL FUT | LE PERE DE | L'ANATOMIE. 1537, APRES | AVOIR ETUDIE ET AVOIR | OBTENU LES PLUS BEAUX | SUCCES A MONTPELLIER, | A PARIS, A LOUVAIN, A PADOUE | ET A VENISE, | IL PROFESSA | L'ANATOMIE ET LA CHIRURGIE | A L'UNIVERSITE DE PADOUE. | IL Y COMPOSA SON MAGNIFIQUE | OUVRAGE SUR L'ANATOMIE DU | CORPS HUMAIN. AYANT QUITTE | LA COUR DE MADRID OU IL | NE SE PLAISAIT POINT IL | MOURUT A ZANTE OU | LES VENTS CONTRAIRES | L'AVAIENT | JETE.

Silver, bronze, gilt. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. 1, 9; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 4, No. 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 7; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 8; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 610; Piot, *loc. cit.*, p. 365, No. 1255. In the Government and Boston collections.

1993. *Obverse*. Statue of Vesalius. At sides of base: L. WIENER — D'AP(RES). J. GEEFS. Inscription: STATUE D'ANDRE VESALE — INAUGUREE LE 31 DEC : 1847

Reverse. SOUS LE REGNE | DE LEOPOLD I | ROI DES BELGES. | — | LE GOUVERNEMENT | LA PROVINCE DE BRABANT | LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES | ET | LE CORPS MEDICAL | BELGE.

Silver, bronze. 19. 30mm. Guioth, Hist. num. belge, p. 211, pl. XXXVI, No. 147; Coster, Jetons hist., p. 252, No. 1138; Kluyskens, II, p. 578, No. 10; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. 11; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 4, No. 10; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 9; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 6; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 608; Bouhy, *Revue belge de num.*, XXXIX, 1883, p. 118, No. 182. In the Government and Boston collections.

1994. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of Brussels; a crowned shield, upon which St. Michael slaying the dragon. Beneath: S. P. Q. B. (Senatus Populus Que Bruxellenses.) Inscription: JETON DE — PRESENCE.

Silver, gilt, bronze. 19. 30mm. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 204, pl. XXV, No. 144; Coster, *loc. cit.*, p. 252, No. 1139; Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. 12; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 5, No. 12; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 8; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 609; Bouhy, *loc. cit.*, XXXIX, 1883, p. 142, No. 231. Like the preceding, struck at the erection of the statue of Vesalius at Brussels. In the Boston collection.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XV.

53. Another medallic badge used by the Department of Washington and Alaska, for their twentieth annual Encampment, was a return to the glittering style. This is composed of a disk of silver-plated metal set in the centre of a gilt planchet. *Obverse*, On the disk a cipher of G A R, the letters filled with red, white and blue enamel, surrounded by a beaded circle. The outer or gilt portion is a wreath of olive branches, the stems concealed behind a miniature star of the Order; the wreath is open at the top, and between the tips is an eagle with expanded wings, seated on crossed cannon; at each side of the disk is an elliptical tablet, that on the right having a camp-kettle suspended over a fire; the other has a stack of three muskets. Legend, on a circle surrounding the disk, WASHINGTON & ALASKA above, 20. DEPT. ENCAP'T below. The outer edges are cut to the design. *Reverse*, On the centre the maker's name, curving to a beaded circle; at the top, SCHWAAB S. & S. CO. and at the bottom, MILWAUKEE. Edge ring, crimson ribbon, and ornate bar, having at the top a naked bust of Washington in profile to right within an olive wreath; a ribbon extends to left and right, lettered JUNE 24-27; the ends rest on another ribbon scroll, on which EVERETT, WASH.; in the space at the left of the head, a train of cars, and in that at the right, a view of the city from the harbor; 1902 in an ellipse beneath. It would have been difficult to crowd anything more upon this badge. Width, 27; height, 32; length of bar, 30.

54. *Obverse*, Bust facing three-quarters to right, the head nearly in profile and in citizen's dress; above, MUSKEGONS BENEFactor and below, CHARLES H. HACKLEY. *Reverse*, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving to the edge, PRESENTED TO THE MEMBERS | OF THE | 25TH | ANNUAL ENCPT. | BY THE | CITIZENS OF | MUSKEGON | DEPT. OF MICHIGAN, G. A. R. Edge ring, crimson ribbon, ornate oblong bar lettered JUNE 10-11 | MUSKEGON | 1903. Suspended below is a diamond-shaped planchet (badge of the First Army Corps) with profile bust in uniform of Gen. Kearny. On the left, PHIL. KEARNY; on the right, POST N^o. 7 and below, G A R. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of bar, 28; of diamond, 20.

55. Planchet, nearly square, in the form of a cartridge-box flap, U. S. on an ellipse on the centre; above in three lines, the last curving downward, MEMBER | OF THE | 16TH ENCAMPMENT and below, in two lines, the first curving upward, DEPT. IOWA | DES MOINES. *Reverse*, Plain. Worn with a scarlet ribbon and bar, on which IOWA, semi-circular tablets above and below; the upper lettered DEPT; the lower G A R. A

small circular medalet with the device and legend of the Order on the obverse, reverse plain, hangs beneath the bar. Bronze. Size of medal, 24. Length of bar, 22. Size of medalet, 10. Struck for a member's badge at the annual gathering of the Department in 1866, at Des Moines, Iowa. It is perhaps needless to say that the "Departments" of the Grand Army are the intermediate governing bodies in the several States—between the Grand Encampment on the one side and the local Posts on the other.

56. Obverse, Bust of Pres. Harrison in citizen's dress, nearly facing, but slightly turned to the left. Legend, above, 23RD ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and completing the circle, ★ DEPT. OF IND. G. A. R. 1902 ★ Reverse, View of a monument. Legend, above, INDIANA SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' MONUMENT and completing the circle, ★ INDIANAPOLIS ★ Edge ring, crimson ribbon, and oblong bar lettered INDIANAPOLIS; medalet with the device of the Grand Army suspended below, as on No. 55. Copper, bronzed. Size 24 nearly. Length of bar, 24.

57. Obverse, Device of the State of California. At the left a seated figure facing to the right, draped and wearing a helmet; her right hand holds a long spear, her left rests upon a circular shield, mostly concealed by a bear walking to the left; a sheaf of wheat behind her, and a miner working at the left; the bay of San Francisco in the background, on which a ship is sailing to the left, mountains on either side (the Golden Gate), with the sun setting between them in the distance; a semi-circle of twenty-six five-pointed stars, above, extending from one mountain peak to the other. Legend, at the top in two semi-circular lines, small letters, TWENTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. | SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. In exergue, curving to the lower edge, AUG. 3, 1886. Reverse, The Star of the Grand Army, the usual device on its centre and military emblems on the points; FRATERNITY CHARITY LOYALTY in semi-circular lines, a word between each of the upper points, and small branches of laurel between the two lower ones, the whole giving the effect of a cinque-foil surrounding the star. No legend. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Edge ring, ribbon of the national colors and an oblong bar with semi-circular top, lettered 1886; on the bar, SAN FRANCISCO Length of bar, 24. Apparently designed for sale as a souvenir of the meeting; the dies are not particularly well engraved.

58. Obverse, An ornate shield bearing the device of the State of Kansas, fancifully called its "arms," but with nothing heraldic to deserve the title. In the chief are three rows of stars over mountains, and a landscape with a solitary cabin, and in the foreground a man plowing. Above is a ribbon with the motto AD ASTRA PER ASPERA (Freely, Through trials to triumph), and beneath, on a scroll, KANSAS Legend, separated from the field by a circle, on a slightly raised and deadened border, 22ND. ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPT. OF KANSAS and at the bottom, completing the circle • G. A. R. • Reverse, Bust in citizen's dress, three-quarters facing to the left. Legend, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and below, • HENRY C. LOOMIS • Edge ring, scarlet ribbon lettered in gold M^CPERSON | KAN | MAY 20, 1903. Ornate bar, having on its centre a sunflower, M^CPERSON on the left, KANSAS on the right, and a ribbon below, lettered MAY 20 1903. Copper, bronzed. Size 24 nearly. Length of bar, 24. A well executed medal, chiefly interesting for the portrait bust it bears, for the die-cutter can not be held responsible for the design of the arms.

59. Obverse, View of a square two-story building, with cupola, and enclosed in a fence; within the latter a tree and shrubbery; beneath it in two lines, the second

curving, OHIO'S | FIRST STATE HOUSE Legend, PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS OF CHILLICOTHE, JUNE 15-17, 1897 ★ Reverse, A profile bust, clothed, to left, in citizen's dress; beneath it, in three lines, EDWARD TIFFIN | FIRST GOVERNOR | OF OHIO Legend, 31ST ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPT. OF OHIO G. A. R. and at the bottom, completing the circle, DELEGATE BADGE Clasp and ring, scarlet ribbon and bar, on which is the American eagle, wings expanded, and holding the arrows and olive branch in his talons; seven stars on the left, and six on the right. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of bar, 24. This, like many of the more recent Grand Army medals, has a more than local interest for it gives a picture of the historic building which served as the first State house of Ohio.

60. Obverse, Portrait bust of Col. Andrews, facing, in uniform and cap as worn in the Civil War. On the left, COL. LORIN; on the right, ANDREWS and beneath OF KNOX COUNTY Legend, above, DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI (It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country), and completing the circle, in two lines, OHIO'S | ★ FIRST VOLUNTEER SOLDIER ★ Reverse, The soldier's monument at Mt. Vernon on the field. Legend, 32ND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPT. OF OHIO G. A. R. MT. VERNON, O. and completing the circle, ★ JUNE 14-16, 1898 ★ Clasp and edge ring, scarlet ribbon, and bar as on No. 59. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of bar, 24.

C. P. NICHOLS.

[To be continued.]

THE "FLORIDA BI-CENTENNIAL" MEDAL.

IN the last number of the *Journal* reference was made to a so-called "Florida Medal," said to have been struck on the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine, which was catalogued (No. 134) in the Bergsoe collection, sold on the 28 September-2 October last, of which we gave a description from the photogravure in the Catalogue.

In response to a request from the Editors, M. Schulmann, who conducted the sale, has very kindly sent us a corrected version of the reverse inscription. The differences are, in the fourth line, SVA POSTERORVMQ (instead of SVAE and no enclitic, as printed). This requires a slightly different translation, "for their own prosperity and that of their children:" otherwise the description was correct.

The attribution of this piece as a bi-centennial anniversary medal, M. Schulmann writes us, he took from a note by Prof. Bergsoe, in his copy of the Fonrobert Catalogue, which however did not mention the authority on which it was based. M. Schulmann further remarks that a comparison of the Bergsoe piece with that described and illustrated in the Fonrobert Catalogue, No. 1510, shows great differences in the forms of the roses on the two pieces; he knows nothing in support of the theory that the medal has any reference to the city of St. Augustine, or the State of Florida, save the note which came with the piece from its former owner. The statement of the catalogue at lot 134, must therefore be dismissed as without foundation; we have no doubt that it is a family piece, as suggested in our July issue.

M.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 23.]

MCCXIII. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing slightly to the left. Legend, above, GRAND MASTER and beneath, (fac-simile of autograph), J. P. S. GOBIN. Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, the first and last curving to the edge, 25TH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE | GRAND | ENCAMPMENT | KNIGHTS TEMPLAR | U. S. | DENVER AUGUST 1892 | ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY N^o 4 | PHILADELPHIA | PERSONAL ESCORT | TO | GRAND MASTER. Edge ring, with black and white ribbon from an ornate bar, on which is a Norman shield surmounted by a closed helmet in profile to left; two swords, hilts above, crossed in saltire on a wreath behind the shield, which has quarterly, 1. a horse on which two knights are mounted: 2. a Greek cross: 3. the square and compasses: 4. a six-pointed star: in the middle chief 4; on the intersection of the quartering lines a Roman cross entwined with a serpent; no tinctures indicated. A ribbon scroll falls from the sword hilts below the shield, on which ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY PHILADELPHIA Copper. Size 24; width of bar, 26; height, 16.

MCCXIV. Obverse, View of the Masonic Temple. Legend, in a sunken circle, above, THE MASONIC · TEMPLE SAGINAW · MICHIGAN and completing the circle, · 5893-1893 · In exergue, in very small letters, S. D. CHILDS & CO. Reverse, A wreath of laurel branches, open at the top, and crossed and fastened at the base, enclosing the inscription in three lines, the first and last curving, JANUARY | 24-25-26 | 1893. Legend, on a dead-finished circle, GRAND LODGE OF MICHIGAN. F. & A. M. and at the bottom · SAGINAW. · Pierced for a ring. Aluminum. Size 25.

MCCXV. Obverse, The front and side of the Masonic Temple, Chicago. Legend, MASONIC FRATERNITY TEMPLE and in exergue, CHICAGO Reverse, Legend, HIGHEST COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN THE WORLD · · · and a circle enclosing the inscription in nine lines, 308 FEET HIGH. | 20 STORIES AND | PROMENADE DECK. | 16 ELEVATORS. | CARRYING CAPACITY | 50,000 | PERSONS PER DAY. | ESTIMATED VALUE | \$4,500,000. | —— Aluminum. Size 32.

MCCXVI. Obverse, As the preceding, but on a much smaller scale. Reverse, A perpetual calendar, the days of the week on the outside of a curving line which encloses the figures 1 to 31, in seven columns. Aluminum. Size 24.

MCCXVII. Obverse, Arms of the "Ancient" Freemasons, as already described, with cherubim as supporters and the ark of the covenant above; the quarters show the tinctures. The shield rests on a tablet which has three small circles; in the central one, a mitre and breast-plate; in that at the left, a crown, and in the other a turban; beneath a bar, spade and pick; all the emblems very small. Legend, above, LA FAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2. R. A. M. and completing the circle, CHICAGO Reverse, A small keystone with lettered cir-

cle, and ornaments on the stone; a mallet at the right and chisel at the left. Legend, above, CONSTITUTED JULY 12. A. D. 1844. and completing the circle, ONE PENNY Copper. Size 18.

MCCXVIII. Obverse, A Roman cross, the edges raised, the surface roughened; 1852 across the shorter bar; IN HOC etc., a word in each angle, conforming to a circle which separates from the field the legend, LA FAYETTE N° 3 K. T. above, and ÷ LA FAYETTE, IND. below ÷ Reverse, A Maltese cross of eight points, having on its centre the national eagle, displayed, E PLURIBUS UNUM and thirteen stars above in three lines curving. The relief of the devices of this medal is unusually low. Aluminum. Size 24.

MCCXIX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to left, over which, curving to a circle dividing the field from the legend, in small letters, SAM'L STEVENSON KILVINGTON, M. D. and under truncation, in a similar curving line, PRO DEO ET PATRIA. (For God and country.) Legend, above, CROWNED HON.' INSP.' GENL.' and below, completing the circle, NOV. 21ST 1895. Reverse, The double-headed eagle of the Scottish rite, having a radiant crown touching the heads, and in his talons a naked sword from which falls a ribbon inscribed DEUS MEUMQUE JUS (God and my right.) Legend, separated by a circle, SUPREME COUNCIL 33° S. J. U. S. and completing the circle, ★ 1801—1895 ★ Copper. Size 24.²

MCCXX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right, but no indication is given of its original. Legend on a raised and deadened circle, WISCONSIN COMMANDERY N° 1, K. T. MILWAUKEE, WIS. and in smaller letters completing the circle, ORGANIZED OCTOBER 28, 1850 Reverse, View of the Masonic Temple (?) in Milwaukee. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY and below completing the circle, • OCTOBER 30TH 1900 • Bronze. Size 24.³

MCCXXI. Obverse, A view, intended probably to represent the city of Fitchburg, Mass., on a hill in the background; a bale of cotton in the left foreground, with a cog wheel, rake, plough, part of a steam engine and lathe grouped near it, and in the middle distance a train of cars moving to left. This incongruous collection may denote the industries of the city. Legend, separated by a circle, JERUSALEM COMMANDERY FITCHBURG and completing the circle — INST. 1865 — Reverse, Plain, but stamped in three lines MAKER | C. F. IRONS | PROVIDENCE R I Copper. Size 20.

MCCXXII. Obverse, Two branches of palm, tied with a knot at the base, enclose a Norman shield on which a Roman cross pierces a small crown; a ribbon inscribed IN HOC SIGNO VINCES placed diagonally from left to right

¹ The year is that of foundation; the medal is of recent date.

² The legend explains the medal, which was struck by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S., A. and A. Rite. Dr. Kilvington is a resident of Minneapolis, Minn.

³ A good example of the necessity of naming portraits on medals of more than merely local interest. Doubtless the gentleman whose likeness is here given is well known to the members of the Commandery, but there is nothing to tell others who he is, nor to indicate what building is represented.

upon the cross above the crown; the shield is surmounted by a helmet with visor closed, on each side of which appears a spear head and the hilt and part of the blade of a sword. No legend. Reverse, A close wreath of oak leaves, with a ribbon scroll across the centre of the field, its ends turned over the wreath, inscribed KNIGHTS; beneath it is a Roman cross which partly covers P of TEMPLAR; a helmet rests on the scroll, and two swords crossed in saltire, their hilts on either side of the helmet and their points beneath the scroll near the top of the cross. Legend, separated from the wreath by a circle, TRIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT WASHINGTON, D. C. OCT. 7. 8. 9 and 1889 completing the circle. Struck for general sale at the time. Copper, bronzed. Size 20.

MCCXXIII. Obverse, Clothed bust of Walworth, facing slightly to right. Legend, above, FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY and completing the circle • CHANCELLOR WALWORTH □ 271 F. & A. M. • Over the head 1852—1902 Reverse, On the field a cipher of C W the compasses forming part of the W; the square resting on a small tablet containing the number of the Lodge, 271; G in the interior angle of the square; two branches of oak crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon beneath the cipher, and a ribbon scroll at the top, incised with the name of the member; F. A. M. a letter over the top of each arm of the W and the head of the compasses. Silver, 550 struck for the members, by the C. G. Braxmar Co., of Maiden Lane, N. Y. Size 20, the edge irregularly indented. Loop and ring at top.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Editors of the Journal:—

I HEREWITH contribute descriptions of two medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, for preservation in the record you desire of that group of pieces.

The first is of bronze, size 24, and the legends show its history. The obverse has a view of the Soldiers' Memorial Building, in Utica, N. Y. This shows the front and one side of the structure, which has on the corner nearest the observer a tall round tower, from the top of which flies the national flag. This building, on the corner of Rutger Street, is used as an armory for two companies of the National Guard. Legend, PRESENTED BY THE ONEIDA COUNTY WAR COMMITTEE ★ Reverse, A wreath of laurel, open at the top, the branches crossed and tied with a double bow of ribbon at the base, encloses the inscription in nine lines—a space for engraving the name of the recipient between the fifth and sixth: IN | RECOGNITION | OF | PATRIOTIC SERVICE | DURING THE | | WAR BETWEEN THE | UNITED STATES | AND SPAIN | 1898

The second medal I have to notice was struck for presentation to soldiers by the city of Detroit, Mich. The obverse has an open wreath formed by two branches of laurel, which spring from a ribbon scroll held in the talons of an eagle with expanded wings, in the lower part of the field; the left part of the scroll has 1898 and the right, 1900 Legend, over the wreath, THE CITY OF DETROIT; between the tips of the

branches to and just above the eagle FOR SERVICE | IN THE; outside the lower part of the wreath, • SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR • The greater part of the field within the wreath is left blank for engraving the soldier's name. Reverse. On the field, two draped female figures, standing, facing: the one on the left is weeping, her right hand covering her face, and in the back-ground at the left a town in flames; the figure on the right points to the town behind her, rebuilt; above, SPERAMUS-MELIORA and beneath, RESURGET-CINERIBUS [We hope for better things; it will rise again from its ashes.] In the place of a legend there are thirteen six-pointed stars above, and as many below, the two groups separated by 1701 on the left, and 1901 on the right. Bronze. Size 24. This probably will be a scarce medal, as the reverse die shows signs of weakness. The burning houses on this piece allude to the total destruction of the town by fire, June 11, 1805. To what the date 1701 particularly alludes I have not learned; the present site of the city was occupied by the French as early as 1670.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2, 1903.

C. P. NICHOLS.

NEW FRENCH COINS.

WE learn that the French Mint is about to strike a new coin for the Guadeloupe colony. It is to be of nickel, and is designed to replace the small paper currency. The authorities have intrusted the preparation of the dies to M. Patey, the eminent medallist, who will no doubt give an artistic coin to the American colony. The obverse will bear a profile bust of a Carib chief, with a panache of feathers; about his neck is a collar or necklace, and large rings hang from his ears. Legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. GUADELOUPE ET DEPENDANCES. On the reverse is to be shown the value of the piece above a leafy branch, which partly envelopes the date. The legend is CONTREVALEUR DEPOSEE AU TRESOR (Equivalent value deposited in the Treasury.)

A correspondent of *Revue Belge* says that the "branch" is to be a shoot of the sugar cane; while the arched nose and prominent lips of the Carib chief, — a representative of the aboriginal inhabitants, — and which will give a local coloring to the issue, were inspired by types in the ethnographic collections of the Museum of Natural History.

As these new coins are to take the place of the certificates or Treasury notes heretofore in circulation, as noted above, they have no intrinsic but merely a representative value. They are of two denominations, jetons of 50 centimes and eighteen-sided pieces representing francs; 600,000 of the former and 700,000 of the latter are to be struck, having in all the nominal value of a million francs, which it is thought will suffice for the present needs of the colony.

M. Patey also designed the new 25 centime coin just put into circulation in France. As might have been expected, this piece has not met with popular approval because of the trouble it is causing in bringing a new unit of value into accounts, and the consequent danger of confusion with those at present existing. The coin lacks the central hole, which marks the recent Belgian minor coins; it has the smooth edge which was adopted some years ago, but was later given up. Another distinctive mark of the new piece is the placing of the figures showing value (25) within a square. The future will decide whether this new coin will finally win public favor, but the French numismatists do not regard it as altogether a success.

SUTLERS' CHECKS

USED IN THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

BY C. O. TROWBRIDGE AND HOWLAND WOOD.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 26.]

- 37 — *Hasson, James.* JAMES HASSON SUTLER 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
- 38 — *Hasson (James ?)* HASSON 25 SUTLER. Rev. *c.* Thick. Copper and brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *c.* Thick. Copper, brass and white metal, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *c.* Rim milled. Thick. Copper and brass, 14.
Same, struck over a Lincoln medalet. Brass, 10.
- 39 — *Hatch, S.* S. HATCH 7TH REG O. V. M. 25 CENTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same. Rev. *a.* Brass, 16.
Same, except 10 Rev. Plain. Brass, 12. Very rare.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 40 — *Hine, R. C.* R. C. HINE, 63^D REG. O. V. 5 CENTS. Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 41 — *Hirsch, A.* O. V. M. 47^T REG'T. A. HIRSCH, GOOD FOR 5 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev.
Plain. Brass, 14.
- 42 — *Hoddy, P. & Co.* P. HODDY & CO. FIRST NEBRASKA REG. 25 CENTS IN GOODS.
Rev. *a.* Copper, 14.
Same, except 5. Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 43 — *Hofer & Jones.* HOFER & JONES 25 CENTS IN GOODS 86^T REG O. V. I. Rev. *a.*
Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12. Rare.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
Same, but no value expressed. Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
- 44 — *Holmes, J.* 5^T IND. CAVALRY, GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS J. HOLMES SUT. Rev. *a.*
Copper, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
- 45 — *Hosford, T. J. & Co.* T. J. HOSFORD & CO SUTLERS 84^T R. IND VOL 25 CTS IN
GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 46 — *Hosmer & Crowther.* HOSMER & CROWTHER SUTLERS CHECK ONE DOLLAR 62
REG. O. V. M. Rev. *b.* Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 CENTS Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b.* Brass, 12.
Same as preceding. Rev. Incused. Brass, 12. Rare.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.
- 47 — *Howell, B.* B. HOWELL, 25 CENTS IN GOODS 46 REG. O V U S A Rev. *a.* Brass,
14
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
- 48 — *H. [A. W.]* BAXTERS FIRE ZOUAVES, SUTLER'S 25 TICKET A. W. H. Rev. Plain.
Brass, 16.
Same, except 10 Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Brass, 13.

- 49 — *English & Nantz*. INGLISH & NANTZ SUTLERS CHECK 50 CENTS IN GOODS 32 REG ILL VOL Rev. *b*. Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 10. Rare.
- 50 — *Inhoff, C.* C INHOFF, SUTLER CARLISLE BARRACKS REV. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS IN TRADE Thick. Copper, 13.
Same. Rev. Same, except 10 Thick. Copper, 13. Very rare.
Same. Rev. Same, except 5 Thick. Copper, 13.
- 51 — *Jamison, Wm.* WM. JAMISON CAMP CHASE 25 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b*. Brass 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. Brass, 10.
- 52 — *Jones, Wm. H.* SUTLERS CHECK REDEEMED IN GOODS TO SOLDIERS ONLY BY WM. H. JONES Rev. Eleven stars; 25 CENTS Thick. Brass, 12. Rare.
Same. Rev. Twelve stars; 10 CENTS Thick. Brass, 12.
- 53 — *Judd & O'Neill*. There are printed pasteboard checks for 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, issued by these Sutlers. Very rare.
- 54 — *Kerr, J. M.* SIMMONDS BATTERY SUTLER J. M. KERR Rev. Eleven stars; 50 CENTS Thick. Copper, brass and white metal, 12.
Same. Rev. Eleven stars; 25 CENTS Milled. Thick. Copper and brass, 12.
Same. Rev. Eleven stars; 10 CENTS Milled. Thick. Copper and brass, 12.
Same. Rev. Eleven stars; 5 CENTS Milled. Thick. Copper, brass and white metal, 12.
Same. Rev. Indian head to left. THE PRAIRIE FLOWER 1863 Milled. Thick. nickel, 12.
- 55 — *Kingsbury, M.* M. KINGSBURY SUTLER 18' CONN. REG. 5 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Copper and brass, 12.
- 56 — *Kohn, A.* A. KOHN SUTLER FIRST VIRGINIA REG'T. 5 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
A. KOHN SUTLER FIFTH VIRGINIA REG'T. 5 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
- 57 — *Lamb, A. A.* GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS AT A. A. LAMB SUTLER 70' ILL. REG Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 10.
- 58 — *Landon, R. R.* GOOD FOR 10 CTS IN GOODS AT SUTLERS STORE R R LANDON 1ST R. W. S. M. F. Rev. Liberty head to left. CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO Thick. Brass, 14.
- 59 — *Lang, L.* GOOD 10 12. PA. CAV. REG. L. LANG SUTLER Rev. Plain. Thick. Brass, 12. Rare.
Same, except 5 Brass, 11.
- 60 — *Leggat, J. A.* J. A. LEGGAT SUTLER 3D. MICH CAVALRY and 25 in a circle of leaves. Rev. CHECK 25 CENTS SUTLERS GOODS. Thick. Copper, brass and German silver, 12.
Same, except 10 in circle of acorns. Rev. Same, except 10 Thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. Same, except 5 Thick. Copper, 12.

- 61 — *Lester, H.* GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS AT SUTLERS STORE H. LESTER. 51ST R. ILL.
v. Rev. Eagle with extended wings, stars above. CHILDS MANUFACTURER
CHICAGO Thick. Copper and brass, 16.
Same, except 10 Rev. Liberty head to left. CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO
Thick. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. Arm and hammer. CHILDS MANFR. CHICAGO 1861
Thick. Brass, 13.
- 62 — *Lewis, Harvey.* HARVEY LEWIS SUTLER 23. MASS. REGIMENT Rev. GOOD FOR 50
CENTS IN GOODS In small letters above and below 50, MERRIAM AND BOSTON
Thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 25 Thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 10 Thick. Copper, 12.
- 63 — *Longwell, J. M.* J. M. LONGWELL SUTLER 119 U S C I Rev. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS
IN GOODS ONLY. Thick. White metal, 19.
Same, except 25 Thick. White metal, 14.
Same, except 10 Thick. White metal, 12.
There is also one in nickel, with no denomination. Very rare.
- 64 — *Maddy, G. S. & Co.* G. S. MADDY & CO. 84' REG. IND V. I. 25 CENTS Rev. *a.*
Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
- 65 — *Mangold, F.* F. MANGOLD. A star below. Rev. 9 NEW YORK ST. M. 20 (incused)
CENTS IN GOODS Brass, 12.
Same, except 10 Brass, 12.
- 66 — *Mauzy, J. W.* 41 REG. IND. VOL. 2ND CAVALRY 25 CENTS J. W. MAUZY Rev. *b.*
Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.
Same, but thicker. Brass, 10.
- 67 — *McAlpen, Geo.* GEO. M^C ALPEN SUTLER JACOBUS PHILA. 11TH PA. CAV. Sabres
crossed. Rev. GOOD FOR 25 in dotted circle, CENTS outside. Thick. Cop-
per, 13.
G. M^C ALPIN SUTLER 11 PENN CAVALRY Rev. 25 (incused) in an oak wreath.
Thick. Brass, 13.
This value occurs counterstamped M above the 25.
Same, except 10 Thick. Brass, 13.
All of this number are rare.
- 68 — *McBeth & Aull.* M^C BETH & AULL O. V. I. 45' REG. 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.*
Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 69 — *McKinney, H. D.* H. D. M^C KINNEY 1ST O V ARTILLERY 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev.
Plain. Brass, 16.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 70 — *Merwin, P.* P. MERWIN 25 CENTS 8TH REG O. V. M. Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.
- 71 — *Metcalf, John I.* JOHN I METCALF 3RD REG O. CAV. U. S. A. 25 CENTS IN GOODS
Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b.* Brass, 12.

- Same, except 5 and the number of the regiment is written 3^d. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 72 — *O'Neal, J. L.* J. L. O'NEAL 2^d VA CAVALRY 25 CENTS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, rare, and copper, 10.
- 73 — *Packard, F. A.* GOOD FOR 23 CENTS IN GOODS F. A. PACKARD SUTLER 94th ILL'S REG. Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 10. Rare.
- 74 — *Parker, R. S.* R. S. PARKER SUTLER 3rd N. Y. CAV. 100 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 17.
Same, except 50 CTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
R. S. PARKER SUTLER 3rd N. Y. CAV. 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 75 — *Pearl, E.* E. PEARL ONE SUTLER (all incused.) Rev. Plain. Thick. Brass, 16.
- 76 — *P. (F. P.)* F. P. P. 145 REGT. N. Y. S. V. Rev. 25 in six-pointed star. Brass, 12.
Rare.
- 77 — *Q. M. G. D.* Q. M. G. D. M. S. 25 CTS Rev. Same. Thick. Copper, 14.
Same, except 20 CENTS Rev. Same. Thick. Copper, 14.
Q. M. G. D. O. S 25 CENTS Rev. Same. Thick. Brass, 14.
Same, except 20 Rev. Same. Thick. Brass, 14.
- 78 — *Rice, H.* H. RICE SUTLER M'CLERNANDS BRIGADE ILLS. VOL. 50 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. *b*. Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 79 — *Samson, A.* O. V. U. S. A. 78. A SAMSON 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Copper, rare, and brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Copper, rare, and brass, 10.
- 80 — *Sawtell, G. G.* G. G. SAWTELL 8th VIR REG 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 16.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
- 81 — *Schwabacher, A.* 13th REGT U. S. R. C. A. SCHWABACHER 10 CENTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 82 — *Scott, J. W.* J. W. SCOTT 57 R IND VOL. 10 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
- 83 — *Shannon, P.* P. SHANNON SUTLER 85th REG. IND VOL. 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
- 84 — *Sherwood, W. W.* W. W. SHERWOOD 13th VIRGINIA REG. 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 11.
- 85 — *Show, Wm.* WM. SHOW SUTLER 69th IND. VOL. 25 CTS. IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 11.

[To be concluded.]

BOOK NOTICE.

DIE MUENZEN DES HAUSES SCHWARZBURG—EIN BEITRAG ZUR LANDESGESCHICHTE DER FUERSTENTUEMER SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN UND SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT VON ERNST FISCHER. Mit 16 Lichtdrucktafeln. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung. 1904. Large 8°; pp. lxiv: 262.

"The Coinage of the Houses of Schwarzburg: A Contribution to the National History of the Duchies of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. By Ernst Fischer. Illustrated by 16 photogravure plates. Published by Carl Winter, at the University Bookstore, Heidelberg." Under the modest title of a contribution to the history of the coinage of these two ancient German duchies, Herr Fischer has presented to numismatic students of the elaborate German coinage a carefully prepared and most exhaustive work. It would seem that but little could be left to reward those who should attempt to glean after him the fields which he has so completely traversed. An introductory sketch gives, in rapidly drawn outline, a summary of the history of the princely house of Schwarzburg, from its earliest origin, in A. D. 700, to Gunther I, who died about 1118, and whose grandson, Henry I, who died in 1184, was the founder of the house of Schwarzburg; this is followed by a catalogue of the thirty rulers from 1118 to 1617 (the dates of their deaths), and tabulated pedigrees of the cognate lines. Sketches of the mints, descriptions of the heraldic devices of the Schwarzburg, Kaffenburg, and other related families, their arms, crests and supporters, and, finally, a list of the authorities consulted, complete the Introductory Notes, which cover upwards of sixty pages. The body of the book is devoted to a very careful and minute description of the coins and many of the medals of the princes of these two houses, and various branches of their descendants. The accurate and painful research of German scholarship has a most admirable example in this beautifully printed volume. It is a treasure-house of information concerning the complicated lines of these countries, and the prolific issues of their various mints. Six hundred and sixty-six different pieces are described, from the rude bracteates of 1184 to the 10-mark pieces of Gunther Viktor, issued in 1898, exclusive of die and legend varieties, while nearly four hundred photographic reproductions of obverses and reverses illumine the descriptions. Schwarzburg, the "pearl of the Thuringian forest," with its ancient castles, towns and villages, is rich in romantic traditions, and the volume contains occasional allusions to incidents in their history. An interesting feature is also found in his notes on the mediaeval mint masters, and the medallists, Koch, Loos, Stockmar, the Werners, and others, which render the book an authority that may well commend it to American collectors. So complete a work as this is a monument of enthusiastic labor, and cannot fail to win the admiration of every student of this interesting series.

W. T. R. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"CONANTS."

UNDER the title "What's in a Name," the *Providence Journal* prints the following:—Fame in one of its most flattering forms has come to Mr. Charles A. Conant, the former Washington newspaper correspondent, who has of late been serving on different monetary commissions. The new silver coins for the Philippines, which were adopted on his recommendation, are now just going into use; and both in Manila and Hong Kong they have been promptly dubbed "Conants," and presently, of course, the quotation marks will be dropped. The trouble with this kind of fame, however, is that it does not for very long popularly preserve the memory of the individual. Few who now call a policeman a peeler, for example, are aware that they are in a way commemorating the great Sir Robert.

EDITORIAL.

COINS OF SIAM.

WE propose to begin in the January number of the *Journal*, a series of illustrated papers on the Siamese coinage, by Mr. Howland Wood, who has made a special study of these curious and little-understood pieces. It is designed to supplement in some degree the valuable article by M. Silvestre, which was translated for the *Journal* from a recent report of the French Mint, and which, we believe, was the first reliable contribution from an acknowledged expert that has been printed in America on the coinage of Siam.

CONCERNING COUNTERSTAMPS AND CERTAIN PHASES OF THE LAW OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

THERE is an interesting class of pieces, chiefly of silver, which were used for circulation as fractional currency in the West India Islands, — French and Spanish — and in the Spanish possessions in America which border on the Gulf of Mexico. They were made by cutting up larger coins, — usually the Eight and Four Real pieces — into quarters, fifths, and other segments, often of irregular shape, but in such a manner that the weight should approximate very closely to that of a regularly struck coin of the corresponding value, of which there were few or none attainable in the places where these bits of silver circulated. These are sometimes called "Obsidional" or siege pieces, but with rare exceptions they are more properly Necessity pieces for "public accommodation," only a very small proportion, if any, having been issued by some beleaguered town. Almost invariably these fractions bear counterstamps, which is all that gives them value as currency, or interest to collectors, for the coins from which they are cut are taken from circulation, and the only tools required to supply the market are a mallet and chisel, aside from the punch to make the counterstamp. With such a simple process it will be readily seen that to give these fractions standing and make them acceptable for circulation, the vital point is the counterstamp, which serves as a guarantee to the people, and incidentally attracts the collector.

Thus in Costa Rica, for example, after her independence, the Spanish coins which had been in circulation were counterstamped with a small punch having the head of Liberty, and on the reverse with another, which was a circle enclosing a tree, the device of the State. Somewhat later, when English and American coins came more freely into the cities on the Gulf, these were also counterstamped, the punch having a small lion, with an inscription encircling it, showing that it had the guarantee of the Government. The Empire of Brazil resorted to counterstamping Spanish coins for the use of its people, but we do not remember meeting with *fractional* sections of coins thus counterstamped, for that country. These segments were in much more general circulation in the West Indies and the islands near them, — Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Martin's, and others; in some cases an irregular piece was punched from the field, and both were counterstamped; this virtually turned the premium due to scarcity into "immediate cash."

The practice of counterstamping coins of one country, to give them currency in another, is of long standing abroad, and has no particular novelty; in the Islands, the reason was probably because they had no local mints; on the "Spanish Main," the local authorities, both of the State and the Church, occasionally issued "Proclamation pieces," cast in different sizes, and others which had reference to a Church festival, the coming of a new Bishop, or some similar event; it was customary to make these medals in sizes corresponding to coins, of which the smaller denominations speedily got into circulation; the dire penalties of private mintage, and the infringement of the royal prerogative were thus evaded, and the requirements of minor silver coin for currency were provided for. The Viceroys were reluctant to punish the promoters for these evidences of loyalty, and some of them evidently approved the custom. Necessity made these pieces legal tender, and as they seldom wandered far from the place

of their origin, such medals were rarely counterstamped. Their attractiveness to collectors, however, lies in a different direction from that we are now considering. It is the punchmark which arouses interest and invites purchasers, among the collectors of "Necessity money." We regret to find that within a few years it has become the vicious practice quietly to "provide" counterstamped pieces for "benevolent assimilation" in the cabinets devoted to their collection as a specialty. We do not suppose this is a recent development of knavery, for counterfeits occasionally come to light which have long been secluded in some private cabinet, when it would be impossible to trace their origin.

This "friendly provision" has not confined itself to counterstamped "Necessity" pieces. There have been dealers in the past, and it would seem also in days quite recent, who are willing to supply the demands of seekers after special series. The so-called "pattern pieces," put forth a few years ago, which purported to have been struck preliminary to a regular coinage, for a South American Government which existed only in some vivid imagination, are examples; mules of medal dies have often been placed on the market for no other reason than to catch the money of some collector who already had impressions of original issues, by offering him a "new and undescribed variety." It is more than intimated that some of the numerous combinations of differing heads of Louis XV with reverses of the well-known Franco-American jetons, which supplied so freely, for a short time, the demand for these attractive pieces, were not accidental but intentional departures from the originals, and that the age of some of the choicest specimens of this most interesting group, highly valued by their owners, and indistinguishable from originals by many collectors, is to be reckoned by decades rather than by centuries. Too thin in some cases to be able to comply with the law which requires them to be stamped to show they are restrikes, many of these were sold as issues of the date they bore, until the public finally learned, after repeated cautions, that the edge reading (*argent* or *cuivre*) did not guarantee their metal, but was the official indication that the piece was a restrike. When suspicion began to arise, because of the appearance of frequent varieties which were not known fifty years ago, and questions were asked, it was reported that "mistakes" had sometimes been made in restriking, and it was next announced that the French authorities had forbidden the further use of the dies, since they had begun to show signs of weakness! We do not know that this report ever reached the French Mint; and there were some doubters who even hinted that it was originated by interested parties, to forestall further inquiries.

While that particular method of meeting the demand for a coin or medal of historic interest, issued by authority, seems to have ended almost as mysteriously as it began, there were similar cases not less annoying. When the possessor of an old Colonial suddenly finds that one of his cherished treasures, of which but one or two impressions had been known, has all at once lost its premium, and in some inexplicable way other examples are occasionally turning up, his appetite for collecting loses zest. Within the recollection of our older subscribers a certain piece of historic interest to American collectors was sold as probably unique, and brought a high price. A few years later a second was "found," and from time to time, at considerable intervals, others still were "discovered." Of course, as the rarity diminished, the value of the once unique example rapidly depreciated. Investigation showed that, all the time, the original dies were still existing and in good order; the owner had caused several impressions to be struck, and at long intervals had let one of them slip into an auction sale, shrewdly perceiving that the net proceeds of that method of operation would yield larger returns than to disclose his secret. Only a few years ago a rare Canadian was eagerly sought by collectors; the number known was small, and when one of them appeared it brought a high price. An English dealer found the dies and announced a restrike, but with nothing to distinguish them from originals. The incident attracted much attention among our collectors, but there was no remedy. The *Journal* expressed its opinion of the transaction, much to the disturbance of certain parties, but the unfortunate owners of originals had neither redress nor even protection against further issues.

These facts have been recalled to our remembrance by the Catalogue of a private collection, recently sent us by one of our subscribers; it contains numerous pieces of special interest to American collectors, if these are what they purport to be. But it seems that counterfeiting counterstamps is a new danger to be watched, for with the Catalogue comes a letter from one of the most expert authorities on the pieces described, in which he advises the prospective buyer to cancel his order, since "on at least ten of them the counterstamp is a counterfeit, made with a hammer, and the shape of the pieces appears to have been altered. . . . As to five others," the same authority writes, "I am somewhat suspicious, because of their association in the Catalogue with counterfeits." No order was sent, but all buyers are not so fortunate in obtaining expert advice in season to protect themselves.

In the light of these facts, it seems proper to caution American collectors who are planning to add to their cabinets, to buy no pieces from abroad, of which the character and genuineness are not fully guaranteed by some well known and responsible dealer—one who is sufficiently familiar with coins and medals relating to America not to class as Canadian the Richelieu medal "*Mens sidera volvit*," or one of Varin, as that of the "First Intendant-general of Canada." Ignorance of methods of die-cutting may excuse the assignment of the English token of Avalon and its mystical thorn to the American Avalonia, but the placing of counterfeits among genuine pieces, without indicating any question of their authenticity, deserves the strongest reprobation.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

WE take pleasure in placing before our readers the Prospectus of the British Numismatic Society, recently founded in London, inasmuch as its purpose must commend it to a wide circle of American collectors. As will be seen, it proposes to devote its labors chiefly to the coins and medals of the mother country, and those struck by its authority for or in its various possessions. These will of course include, as its plans have been announced, the earlier American coinage, such as the Pine-trees, Rosas, and others, designed to be used on this side of the ocean in "the good old Colony times, when we lived under the King." It is somewhat singular that with so much of interest to attract the student of the coinage of the British Islands, from the Stycas and Skeattae of the earliest period, through all the changes under "Saxon and Norman, and Dane," down to the latest issues of Edward the Seventh, so little has been accomplished by British numismatists of recent times, notwithstanding the numerous discoveries which have marked the period. The admirable work of Messrs. Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, in "Medallic Illustrations," almost as interesting to American collectors as to those of Great Britain, is an example of what might be accomplished for the British coinage. It may be said that the field has already been well reaped by scholars like Ruding and others, but Sir John Evans, the learned president of the London Numismatic Society, has in occasional addresses shown us that there is still much to be learned about English as well as Greek coins; and the recent papers by Mr. Frederick A. Walters, F. S. A., on the silver and gold coinage of Henry VI (one of which appeared in the last *Chronicle*), is a good example of what careful study can add to our present knowledge. The Prospectus is as follows:—

A thousand years ago the British coinage was, as it is to-day, the popular standard of currency for the civilized world, yet it has often been remarked that British numismatists encourage the study and elucidation of the money of any other country in preference to that of their own. That there is much truth in the charge cannot be denied, for there is no society, journal, magazine or publication which has for its primary object the advancement of the study of the coinage of the English-speaking race. Even the Numismatic Society of London devotes but a very small proportion of its work and influence to this object, and for the last twenty years not one-third of the pages of its journal, *The Numismatic Chronicle*, has been devoted to anything directly or indirectly connected with the monetary system of the empire. If

Britain will not write the history of her own coinage, it is scarcely to be expected that any other nation will do it for her, and yet that is what she is doing for all others but herself.

The British Numismatic Society has been formed to meet this requirement, and its object is the encouragement of the historical study of the coins, medals and tokens of the English-speaking race throughout the globe. Included in the subjects to be considered are the various series of the ancient Britons, Romano-Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, English, Welsh, Scots, Irish and Anglo-Gauls, also those of the colonies and dominions comprised in the British Empire, and of the United States of America—so closely connected with our history in the past, and still allied to us by ties of language and descent. Whilst thus supplying a long-felt need, it is confidently hoped that the society will enlist the support not only of those ladies and gentlemen whose interests as students and collectors lie within its special objects, but also of those whose preference and studies may be more general; for all will agree that the study, in accordance with the dictates of modern principles of historical and scientific research, of the coinage of the British Empire, is one which has a first claim upon us. "Finds" of coins, the coins of foreign countries and objects of antiquity, so far as they respectively illustrate or have any bearing on the main subjects intended to be dealt with by the society, will be considered to be within its scope. The science of heraldry in relation to numismatics opens a field for enquiry of a most interesting and instructive character, and one, hitherto little tilled, which it is hoped will yield a rich harvest.

It is proposed to appoint corresponding members of the council of the society in Scotland, Ireland, the principal colonies and dominions, and in America, to advance the knowledge of the coinage of those countries and to represent the interests of those of their fellow-countrymen who are members of the society. The ordinary meetings of the society will be held in London, . . . but it is proposed that a congress shall be held occasionally in the various centres of numismatic enterprise within the United Kingdom.

The publication of the society will be called *The British Numismatic Journal*, and will be issued annually, so that it may be delivered to members in a bound form. The journal will be well printed and illustrated, and its contents may be forejudged when it is stated that many of those whose names are most familiar in the annals of British numismatics have promised their best endeavors towards its success.

The subscription to the society is one guinea per annum, and no entrance fee will at first be charged. Those interested are invited to address the Honorary Secretaries of the British Numismatic Society, 43 Bedford Square, London, W. C. The list of members already exceeds two hundred, and among them we notice the names of many gentlemen of distinction, including a number of Americans.

MEDALLIC ART.

A Fragment, after Gautier.

Seek bronze from Syracuse;
Thereon imprint the grace
Of Muse,
Or Arethusa's face.

Amid the fall of thrones,
Strong Art the shock survives;
And crowns
Her sculptured bust outlives.

Upon the medal fair
In earth long slumbering,
The share
Reveals a buried king.

F. C. F.